

Val, from which the Germans refuse to be dislodged. However, the Germans are now surrounded here and cannot hold out for long.

Though the Germans have offered a determined resistance, they are unable to stop the advance of the French to the north and south of Souchez, and in the village of Souchez itself. They have not been able, with a single small exception, to dislodge the French from the trenches in the positions won after bloody fighting.

The French losses are admitted, especially as severe. Such fighting as has been going on in this sector for weeks must inevitably prove costly to the attacking force.

Not only is the ground to be won a perfect labyrinth of trenches, but it is covered with works which have been converted into veritable fortresses.

In spite of these difficulties, the French troops are fighting with great dash and gallantry, and continue to win their way steadily and surely to their objective.

RUSSIANS EVERYWHERE ARE DRIVEN BACK

BERLIN, June 18 (via London).—Dispatches from press headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army indicate that the Russians everywhere have been driven back on their last defenses at Lemberg, running north and south about ten miles west of Lemberg.

Russian troops along this line comprise the Third and Eighth Armies, which, after their repulse in May, and their retirement from the San front, again were brought up to their normal strength in men, and received heavy reinforcements of new artillery.

The dispatches say that the Russians are retreating in disorder. It is added that among the prisoners taken are many territorialists, who asserted that they were drilled for only a fortnight before they were dispatched to Galicia, and received rifles only when they were assigned to the division of reserves.

Having defeated the Russians on the San line, the dispatches say, Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf is now pushing against the crossings of the Dniester, where the heaviest fighting is progressing. The Austro-Germans, it is asserted, were pushing the campaign with the utmost energy and without regard to the expenditure of men or munitions.

Telegrams from Bucharest state that the Austro-Germans on the Bukovina front have advanced about ten miles into Bessarabia, covered by their heavy artillery, and now threaten Chotin, northeast of Czernow, and Witz, just across the Russian border. It is added that Austro-German troops have occupied Novozoloch, Russia, across the northern boundary of Roumania, on the River Pruth, and have established a number of heavy guns there.

The dispatches say that the Russians in their retirement are fighting desperately to defend their home soil, and are burning villages behind them and urging the inhabitants to retire with the army.

DANIELS TO START NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING

Expects to Put Government in Satisfactory Condition With Private Builders.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Under a new system of accounting at government navy-yards, to be inaugurated on July 1, Secretary Daniels expects to demonstrate for months the problems of construction that battleships can be constructed by the government at a cost that will insure satisfactory competition in bidding for contracts by private builders.

In announcing the new system to-day, Mr. Daniels said after studying the problems for months he had concluded that the present system of charging a proportional share of the ordinary running expenses of the yards in figuring construction cost was wrong. These expenses, he said, constituted a military necessity, and continued whether ships were or were not built at the yards. While private yards use the old system, the navy yard is that their business is construction and not repair work, and that to apply that system to government plants results in charging new ships with a part of the cost of repair work on other craft.

The New York Navy Yard is the only government plant equipped to build battleships. Within two or three years, however, Secretary Daniels expects the Philadelphia yard also will be equipped to turn out vessels of any size.

GUSTAV STAHL INDICTED

German Reservist Charged With Perjury in Lusitania Affidavit.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Gustav Stahl, the German reservist who swore in an affidavit submitted to the State Department that he saw guns aboard the Lusitania, was indicted for perjury to-day by a Federal grand jury.

The alleged perjury was committed, it is said, not when he made the affidavit, but in testimony to the same effect before the grand jury in its inquiry against Paul Koenig, head of the secret service department of the Hamburg-American Line, and others, to determine whether they should be indicted for a conspiracy against the United States. Stahl is alleged to have been instrumental in procuring the Stahl affidavit.

Stahl now is in the Tombs, where he was taken in default of \$10,000 bail after his arrest on leaving the grand jury room on June 16.

The jury will continue its investigation on Monday, but it was intimated to-day that unless additional evidence is obtained, the conspiracy feature of the inquiry may be dropped.

LANSING FIRST CHOICE

Cabinet Members Favor His Appointment as Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—President Wilson has no intention of going outside his official family to find a Secretary of State, and those close to the White House said to-day his principal reason was his wish to appoint a man already in touch with foreign questions.

To-day the President discussed the subject informally with members of the Cabinet, although he does not expect to make a decision until after he returns from his Independence Day visit to the summer White House at Cornish, N. H.

Although the names of several officials outside the Cabinet, who had close relations with the White House, continue to be mentioned, it was said to-day that Robert Lansing, secretary of the Navy, was foremost among those under consideration, and that Cabinet members were much in favor of his appointment.

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French.

PARIS, June 18.—The war report issued here this afternoon consisted of ten words, and said there was nothing to add to last night's announcement.

The night official report was as follows: "In the sector north of Arras the day was marked by a violent artillery duel. The front was not changed. We retain all the ground gained."

"In Alsace we have consolidated the positions captured yesterday, and continue to progress. Our advance guards at the end of the day had reached the edges of Metzeral. We have gained ground on both sides of the Ficht, and we hold the German communications between Metzeral and Munster under the fire of our artillery and infantry. We have taken more prisoners and captured some machine guns and a large quantity of material, especially rifles and cartridges."

"There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

German.

BERLIN, June 18 (via London).—Official announcement was made here to-day that an allied force which attacked German positions north of La Bassée, in eastern France, was destroyed, only a few succeeding in retreating.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theater: Our enemies continue their attempts to break through our lines north of La Bassée Canal, and have suffered a new defeat. Their attacking troops

were destroyed. Only a few men succeeded in retreating."

"East of Angres, south of Souchez and north of Ecurie, the French penetrated our outer positions at intervals. Due north of the Lorette hills we surrounded a section of the trench situated within range of our enemy's fire, in accordance with our plans. The rest of the enemy's attempts to attack were frustrated."

"Since June 15 we have captured on the battle field north of Arras seventeen officers and 647 men. The sanguinary losses of our opponents were equal to those of the battles in the Champagne district."

"In the Argonne we repulsed weak enemy advances at Vauquois. Local fights developed in the Vosges. Engagements around Metzeral are still going on."

"Eastern theater: An advancing Russian division was driven back by German cavalry across the Szymska branch. East of the high road, between Czerwany and Shavl, an attack by the enemy in strong force against the Dawina line was repulsed."

"Southeastern theater: On both sides of Tarnograd Austro-German troops yesterday drove the enemy back toward a branch of the Tanew River. Later during the night these defeated Russians were driven still further back by the army under General Mackensen. They retreated as far as the prepared positions at Grodek, which are on the line running from the Narol and the Wereszyca brooks to their junction with the River Dniester."

"On the Dniester front, northeast of Stry, the situation remains unchanged."

ABSOLUTE DENIAL BY BERNSTORFF

(Continued From First Page.)

The Foreign Minister, and Under-Secretary Zimmermann.

That Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's first extended report on conditions in the United States should have been made to the Colonial Secretary is regarded as natural. There are indications that Dr. Solz is taking an interest in the question of German-American relations, and may play an important role in the deliberations on Germany's answer.

Of the men in higher government positions, Dr. Solz is one of those most familiar with the life and conditions in the United States. He has, in fact, a good deal of the American in his manner of talk and action. His influence on Germany's policy, concerning which it is evident that there are conflicting currents, may be expected to be favorable to an ultimate understanding.

It still is too early, however, to predict what form the German note will take. Apparently an endeavor will be made to open the way to further discussions.

ADVOCATES OF UNDERSTANDING NOT WITHOUT INFLUENCE

The newspaper war between advocates of a friendly settlement and the "no compromise" representatives continues. Naval writers in particular urge that Germany cannot afford to continue a total blockade of the practice of submarine warfare, but the very violence of their attacks on the advocates of an understanding indicates that the latter are not without influence.

The Cologne Gazette says the German press in general has shown satisfaction with President Wilson's communication and that it offers opportunity for an understanding. It is quite certain, the paper says, that the German government will do its best toward a settlement, and will be generally supported therein by the people.

"It would be pure imbecility," continues the Gazette, "to seek to drag in without necessity a ninth or tenth enemy for ourselves, even though its participation in the war should be limited to supplying the quadruple alliance with money and munitions."

We say without necessity, for recognition of the fact that Germany is acting in self-defense in using the torpedoes of its submarines against hostile merchantmen so long as England maintains its business blockade against us, shows, we believe, a condition which the United States should recognize as preliminary to negotiations."

Captain von Kuehnewitter, naval expert of the Tag, points out that the American note places Germany in silence the German representations regarding the British admiralty's instructions to merchantmen to seek cover under neutral flags and attack submarines under that cover. He declares this is the kernel of whole argument, and the justification for the German policy.

POPE UPHOLDS NEPHEWS

Declares Boy's Wish to Enlist in Army Is Natural.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] ROME, June 18.—The Giornale d'Italia related this intimate episode in the Pope's family. The Pope has two nephews at the front, one a captain and the other a lieutenant of cavalry. Both are the sons of Count Persico, of Venice, the Pope's brother, and a rear-admiral of the reserve.

It is recalled that the latter's son, Joseph, eighteen years old, expressed a wish of enlisting. His mother secured him a place in the sanitary corps, but the young man objected, and appealed to the Pope. He said he wished to receive a commission as an officer. The mother was present at the audience.

The Pope said that the boy's wish was natural, and to let him go to the military academy, which the youth entered last Sunday. He will graduate three months hence.

OIL PAINTINGS STOLEN

Eighteen Valuable Works of Art Taken From Marlborough Gallery.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, June 18.—Eighteen valuable old oil paintings were stolen out of their frames from the Marlborough Gallery last night, and no clue to the thieves has been obtained. However, it is believed the robbers will have difficulty in disposing of their booty in the present state of the art market.

The stolen pictures include minor works by Lawrence, Reynolds, Watteau, Gainsborough, Hoppner and Natter, and a number of other artists.

BACKS PRACTICALLY AT GATES OF LEMBERG

Russians Making Last Desperate Stand for Defense of City They Have Held So Long.

GERMANS HOT ON THEIR HEELS

Less Than Fifteen Miles Away, Massive Teutonic Armies Are Pounding Away With Shell and Shrapnel. Large Losses on Both Sides.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, June 18.—Their backs practically at the gates of Lemberg, the Russians are making their last desperate stand for the defense of the city which they have held so long. Less than fifteen miles away, the massive German armies are pounding away with shell and shrapnel. Already large portions of the city's forces have been driven across their own frontier, and Austro-German troops, hot on their heels, have captured the city of Tarnograd, in Russian Poland, and are storming the heights north of Kresow.

The battle for Lemberg is raging on a front of sixty miles, stretching down from the Russian frontier to the marshes of Dniester. The key of the city's defense is at Grodek, and here the Teutons are directing their heaviest blows. Already they have succeeded in breaching parts of the Russian front. At places the Germans and Austrians are only ten miles from Lemberg itself.

Unprecedented losses on both sides mark the fighting. But for this final battle the opposing armies have been brought up to full strength. Thousands of Germans and Austrians, pouring down the Carpathian slopes, have stiffened and strengthened the armies on the Dniester, and thousands have filled the torn ranks of the troops operating against Lemberg from the north and east. The Russians, too, have been reinforced to full strength, and have received fresh convoys of heavy artillery. Many of the new Russian troops, it is reported, from Berlin, are untrained territorialists, unversed in warfare and poorly armed.

FATE OF CAPITAL HANGS IN BALANCE

The fate of the Galician capital depends upon the ability of the Russians to hold this line, for their flank is effectively safeguarded on the south by the Dniester marshes, and beyond these, to the east, by the Russian armies, which of late have more than held the Teutons, and in two days have taken 5,000 prisoners.

The present line of contact begins beyond the Russian frontier, passes through Narol and Milasto to Magierow, twenty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, and then along the lakes to Grodek and the swamp valley of the Wuska, to the great marshes. At Grodek itself, seventeen miles almost due west of Lemberg, the defenses are naturally strong. The Russian line here is protected by a series of six connecting lakes, and much marshy ground, cut by dykes. Between two of these lakes, on a narrow strip of land, lies the road to Grodek, with the suburb on the western side, which the Austrians say they captured by storm early yesterday.

The Austrian defense of the Grodek line last September was one of the critical episodes of the war, which resulted in the Russians breaking through and overrunning Galicia.

The armies now engaged are twice as numerous as they were then, and conditions are different, the line then being defended from the east instead of from the west.

While the army of General von Mackensen, operating from the San, has driven the Russians back to Grodek and across their own frontier, capturing important strategic positions on the Russian soil, the Austro-German armies further south are pounding the Slav lines on the Dniester. Massive forces under Field Marshal von Hoffendorff are smashing away at the Russian defenses, battling for control of the river crossings.

Heavy fighting also is going on in the extreme southeast, where the Russians have been driven into their own territory of Bessarabia. There seems to be some doubt as to the result here, conflicting reports being received from Bucharest.

Dispatches from the Roumanian capital to Berlin, relayed here, state that the Teuton armies under General Pflanzer have advanced about ten miles into Bessarabia, covered by their heavy artillery and machine guns. They also are said to have captured Novoselca, across the northern boundary of Roumania, on the River Pruth. The Russians, in retreating, the dispatches state, have burned their own villages behind them.

The official statement received here to-night from Vienna bears out these dispatches, stating that Russian counterattacks have been repulsed, and that the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses, more than 1,000 prisoners being taken. Bucharest dispatches direct to London, however, assert that Bessarabia had been cleared of the invaders, who have been driven back into Bukovina and Novoselca recaptured.

RUSSIA SAID TO WANT BIG HYDROAERPLANE

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 18.—Unless the United States purchases the big hydroaerplane, the machine will be purchased by the Russian government, it is understood. Secretary Daniels, of the Navy Department, had representatives here to-day looking over the machine, among them being Lieutenant H. C. Richardson, naval constructor of the Navy Department, and Lieutenant-commander F. R. McCray, of the Navy Department.

It had been planned to make a builder's test to-day, but this was postponed until to-morrow because of certain minor details yet to be looked after, including the work of adjusting the engine.

It will be several days, it is expected, before an official test is made. Should the hydroaerplane do the work expected of it, a large number will be at once manufactured. A company known as the Spanish-American Trading Syndicate has been organized for that purpose.

Others present here to-day to look over the big craft included F. T. Richardson, New Orleans, one of the promoters of the enterprise; Leon Raast, for the last fifteen years counsel for Russia at Puebla, Mexico; Joe C. Reed, St. Louis, and Miss Alice Jewell Benton, of Washington, together with several others.

Teutonic Allies Take 1,610,000 Prisoners

BERLIN, June 18 (via London).—The prisoners taken by the German and Austro-Hungarian armies up to June 14 totaled 1,610,000, according to the Bavarian Staats Zeitung. The newspaper says this total is divided as follows: Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; English, 24,000; Belgian, 41,000; Serbian, 50,000.

BEGINS INVESTIGATION OF AEROPLANE DISASTER

British Royal Flying Corps Conducts Inquiry as to Cause of Warneford's Fatal Fall.

ACCOUNTS DO NOT AGREE

Aviator Said to Have Failed in Exercising Proper Precaution—Needham, American Writer, Tumbled to Earth When Accident Occurred.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, June 18.—The British Royal Flying Corps to-day began an investigation of the aeroplane disaster which resulted in the death of Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, the aviator, who recently destroyed a Zeppelin airship, and Henry Reach Needham, the American writer. Accounts disagree as to the exact cause of the fatal crash. A defect in the tail of the aeroplane or in the propeller or imprudence on the part of Warneford are among the explanations offered. The accident was not due to an explosion or to motor trouble, as first reported, as was shown by an examination of the motor to-day. It was found to be perfect.

The men who saw the aviator say he failed to exercise precaution from the fact that the machine fell when Warneford was steepchasing. He was about 500 feet up at the time, according to several witnesses who assert that he took unusual risks.

Witnesses of the accident examined to-day by members of the Royal Flying Corps, said that Warneford first fell from the machine and that Needham tumbled out as it darted toward the earth. Needham had been strapped to the seat and had the strap not given way, he might not have been killed, as the crash of the machine, fell from it, was only about fifty feet in the air. It was at its maximum height when Warneford fell. In falling, Needham hit the propeller blade of the aircraft and his death was almost instantaneous.

The flight was a preparatory one to sending the machine, a new biplane, to Dunkirk. Needham before going up confessed to an American friend on the aviation field, who remarked to a bystander that the farewell ceremony was a bad omen.

The bodies of Warneford and Needham remained to-day in the English hospital in the Triumvirat barracks. A British flag covered that of Warneford and the Stars and Stripes that of Needham.

A. H. Thackeray, the American consulting engineer, is looking after the arrangements for the funeral of Needham. This afternoon the convalescent British soldiers in the hospital, picked flowers from the garden and placed them on the bodies of the soldiers in the writer. The funerals will be held Sunday under the military tent in the hospital garden which serves as a chapel.

POSITION OF BULGARIA NOT YET DETERMINED

Her Ruler Expects Promises of Concessions From Allies, Berlin Reports.

BERLIN, June 18 (via London).—Information reaching Berlin from Sofia indicates that Bulgaria, in her latest communication to the powers in the matter of her participation in the war, refers to her expectation, as part of her reward, of the restitution of the territory she ceded to Roumania, and the provinces of Greek and Serbian Macedonia.

Bulgaria is described as demanding precise details as to what she will be given, and the understanding here is that she is endeavoring to avoid a definite answer to the allies, thus leaving the way open to further negotiations.

Requests Enlightenment.

SOPIA, BULGARIA, June 18 (via London).—Bulgaria's reply to proposals of the entente powers is a request for further enlightenment. Premier Radoshoff personally visited the entente ministers and thanked them for the offers of their governments. He asked for clearer information on specific points, so that Bulgaria may be able better to judge what will be her position and her relations with her neighbors at the end of the war.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER MAKES ADMIRABLE RECORD

NORFOLK, VA., June 18.—Maintaining a speed of 32.75 knots for three hours, the torpedo-boat destroyer Joubert has returned to the Norfolk Navy-Yard from a full power speed test at sea. Naval officers say the record was better than they expected, and that the little craft traveled at the rate of more than thirty-five land miles an hour. Without a particle of smoke coming from its funnels, the Joubert maintained a speed of 29.82 knots. She has been ordered to New York for neutrality duty.

MURDERER SHOT AFTER KILLING THREE OTHERS

Slays Father, Stepmother and Policeman, Then Barricades Himself in Room.

RESULT OF FAMILY QUARREL

Sharpshooter Stationed in Building Across Street Finally Sends Bullet Crashing Through Brains of Young Railroad Engineer.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 18.—Fred W. Shaver, to-night shot and killed his father, Hudson A. Shaver, his young stepmother and Policeman George Kendall, of the Jamestown police force, who attempted to arrest him. The triple tragedy, which occurred in the Shaver apartments closed with the killing of Shaver by a sharpshooter stationed in a building across the street. The murderer held the Jamestown police and a posse of hundreds of persons at bay for half an hour before he was killed. The younger Shaver was a railroad engineer. He had been out of work for several months, and had been living with his father. Two weeks ago his father, who was sixty-seven years old, married Ruth Campbell, a young woman of twenty-seven, to whom the younger Shaver had been attentive. This brought a crisis in the family affairs and quarrels had been frequent since.

Young Shaver went to his father's home early this evening and demanded money. Patrolman Kendall, who was standing in Brooklyn Square, heard two shots. He rushed up the steps and at the door met the engineer, who held a Winchester rifle. He fired, the bullet penetrating the officer's chest. Kendall died a few minutes later. The Shaver then barricaded himself in his apartment, and the slaying of his stepmother possibly occurred soon after that.

Shaver frequently appeared at a window, defying policemen who had surrounded the building. Occasionally he drank from a bottle of whiskey. He did not threaten men who entered the apartment and removed the body of his father. Finally, he threw out a note, addressed to a local paper, reading:

"This is a proposition that I have been contemplating ever since I have been drinking. I take good care of the chief of police and his officials. I tried to spare my father, but he grappled with me and, under the impulse of the moment I got him, too, good-bye."

An immense crowd gathered in the square, and shots were fired into the apartment. Shaver appeared at the window and returned the fire. Finally men got into rooms across the street and sent a fusillade of bullets crashing into the room. Shaver was driven back, but again came to the window, and a bullet crashed through his brain.

GIRL CONFESSES ATTEMPT TO MURDER HER CHILD

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] HARRISBURG, PA., June 18.—Ida Mosher, of Woodbury, Pa., who is an old, white girl who was brought to the Valley several years ago among the "fresh air" children from New York, confessed to-day that she tried to murder her three-weeks-old baby on Wednesday night and left it in a vacant lot, where it was found later by a negro. The baby had a severe cut on its forehead. Mosher said that she had been choking a part of its throat, and was stuffed in its mouth to smother its cries. The young mother has no relatives as far as she knows, and she has never known anything about her parents. She has been a domestic in various homes in Woodstock, where she is known as an inoffensive girl.

TO USE WATER AND WINE

Plans for Christening of Dreadnought Arizona To-Day Completed.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Dreadnought Arizona will be christened with both wine and water to-morrow, when she slides from the ways at the New York Navy-Yard.

Governor Hunt and the launching party from Arizona, who called to-day on President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, cleared up all doubts about it. A carboy of water, the first that spilled over the Roosevelt Dam, will be dashed on the sides of the big fighter, and the traditional bottle of wine will be smashed on her bows.

"The bluejackets think there must be punch back of the guns," Governor Hunt told Secretary Daniels.

W. C. T. U. PROTESTS AGAINST USE OF WINE

CHICAGO, June 18.—Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to-day telegraphed Secretary Daniels at Washington, saying the temperance union, with 500,000 members, believes you will exert all possible influence against the use of alcoholic liquor in the christening of the Arizona, the new battleship to be launched to-morrow at the New York Navy-Yard.

As Arizona is a prohibition State, various other protests have been made against the use of champagne in the christening. The Navy Department announced yesterday that the question would be left to Governor Hunt to decide.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN CLUB WILL INDOORSE CANDIDATES

Composed Entirely of Naturalized Citizens Who Are Voters in Richmond—Will Take Active Part.

The Italian-American Political Club, all the members of which are naturalized citizens and voters, expects to exercise a strong voice in the election of men to the Administrative Board and to the two branches of the General Assembly.

The club concerns itself only with local affairs. Talk of possible difficulty with the warring nations in Europe and discussion of the Italian Fatherland's position as a newcomer into the conflict does not enter into the consideration of the merits of the candidates for municipal and State offices in Virginia and Richmond. The club, it was pointed out last night, is composed of American citizens, and as such they will vote for those men they think the more capable of conducting the city's affairs.

At a meeting held Thursday night 182 members were present, and they appointed the following committee to decide upon the candidates for the Administrative Board and the General Assembly: Charlie Trafferi, president; F. Legnagli, secretary; O. Melacini, G. C. N. Palmieri and O. Puccinelli. This committee will look into the personal and political eligibility of the various candidates and report back to the association. The members of the association will then, it is said, vote for the candidates recommended by the committee.

The Italian-American Political Club is one of the largest and most influential organizations of its kind in the city.

CRITICISM OF WILSON'S NOTES TO GERMANY

PARIS, June 18.—Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the Franco-American Commission for the Development of Political, Economic, Literary and Art Relations, and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written for the Figaro an article regarding President Wilson and the world's opinion of him.

"We should be lacking in frankness to a great sister republic," says M. Hanotaux. "If we permitted it to be thought there that the three notes, particularly affectionate and friendly in tone, addressed to Germany after such misdeeds, had not caused a certain amount of surprise in France."

"America is the most important of the neutral powers, and other neutrals look to her to take the lead in a concert of protestation. If President Wilson is thinking of the time when he can present himself as mediator, and if it is his object for that reason to retain the confidence of both sides, he is turning his back on what he seeks."

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